Amendments to Specification

Please delete the paragraph beginning on page 1, line 19, and substitute the following:

Direct polymerization has generally been accomplished by "dispersion" polymerization (also known as "emulsion" polymerization) wherein the polymer is produced as sub-micrometer colloidal particles, i.e., particles having a size less than 1 micrometer, in an aqueous latex. Dispersion polymerization of fluoropolymers often, but not always, employs a fluorinated surfactant for stabilization of the dispersion during polymerization. Dispersion polymerization can sometimes be carried out without surfactants if agitation is gentle and polymer solids are low (i.e., less than 20%). For example, Japanese patent publication (Kokoku) 57-22043 to Fumoto et al., discloses the preparation of low molecular weight PTFE with or without surfactant but calls for high levels of fluorine-containing telogen ~~(fluoro-or-chlorofluoro alkanes)~~(fluoro- or chlorofluoro-alkanes) and achieves only low solids levels. In dispersion polymerization processes, the product latexes are coagulated subsequent to polymerization to afford agglomerated powders. The surfactants used to stabilize the dispersions are normally removed during isolation/drying. The powders are generally rather friable and may be deagglomerated upon application of shear back toward the original sub-micrometer primary particles. Such deagglomeration is especially prevalent if the powders are dispersed into a liquid having a low surface tension. These powders also typically have high surface areas such as 8-20 m^2/g.